

CHRYSLER

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Column One By David Courtney

47-Hour Week Gets Majority

By Moshe Brilliant, POST Parliamentary Correspondent

UN, with a war on its hands, would appear to be in no position to exercise effective control. The crisis in Korea might have been avoided if, when General MacArthur reached the isthmus just north of Pyongyang, and declared in a communique that North Korean resistance had come to an end, the Security Council, or a body directly answerable to it, had been able to call a halt, and set about the constructive sequel to its victory. Instead, General MacArthur made the Yalu River his objective and set about reaching it with, it would seem, only the reluctant support of the U.N. Administration, who must have realized, as the British and French did, that the Chinese would be bound to lay down a defensive screen along the southern banks of this highly-industrialized border river.

General MacArthur appears to have gambled on a Chinese withdrawal to the north bank; alternatively, to have decided for himself, with eager Formosan encouragement, that if it should come to a war with China, that war would not be a bad business anyway. In either case, he ran grave risk, not merely to his own prestige as a military commander, but also to the prestige of U.N. It was a risk to undertake a needless operation which might lead to an extension of the war's limits; a risk to do so against the unpredictable descent of a savage winter, which might prevent recovery from any unforeseen reverse; twice the risk to do so with inadequate communications; and again a risk to ignore so high-handedly the clear opposition to his offensive expressed by Britain, France, and other members of U.N. who may take more seriously than he does, the authority and validity of the world organization under whose banner the General ostensibly commands.

Like to which MacArthur's forces have been driven back towards the isthmus. Unless the U.N. troops are able to make a stand and swing back through snow and ice to the Yalu, it is probable that the forces opposing them will stop at the isthmus. Their object may be to hold a line based on Suifu, and occupy the area between that line and the Yalu. If they get anywhere near this objective, the diplomatic efforts of Britain and France to create a demilitarized zone south of the Yalu will become nearly impossible, and in the stead of this solution may come a buffer state under the sponsorship of China. The Marquis of Salisbury charged the other day in the House of Lords that British and American diplomacy had failed in its dealings with the East. If it should fail again, in the delicate negotiations with China, it will be difficult not to put the blame squarely upon General MacArthur and the American troops who have hesitated too long to put the brake on him.

In the United States, the effect of the present reverse is likely to damage the Administration more than the supporters of General MacArthur. In Britain, it is likely to strengthen the increasing number of Labour members who feel that Mr. Attlee should have put his foot down much sooner and now should put it down again with a third unshakable representative of British public opinion.

If the United States Administration and people wanted war with China, the outcome would be only too easy to guess; but they do not, even less is it desired by the U.N. But the Chinese and their sponsors may argue that General MacArthur's offensive against the Yalu, and American policy in Formosa, have gone far beyond the original purpose of Korean intervention and are direct threats to the integrity of China.

Tel Aviv, November 29.

Two labour bills which will enable the State of Israel to sign four conventions of the International Labour Organization passed their first readings in the Knesset yesterday and were sent to the parliamentary Labour Committee for action.

The bills are: 1. The Hours of Work and Rest Bill fixing a 47-hour week and recognizing the Sabbath as a day of rest; 2. The Prohibition of Night Baking Bill, banning baking between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m.

Both bills, which had been introduced by the Minister of Labour, Mrs. Golda Myerson, before the Knesset recess, were debated simultaneously. The night-baking bill did not arouse much comment but the 47-hour week bill provoked a warm discussion, particularly on the aspect of Sabbath observance.

The Orthodox bloc sought to link the legislation with a proposed Sabbath Law and in fact proposed at the close of the debate that further action on the bill should be held up until after the Sabbath Observance Law was introduced. Their motion was supported by three religious members of the Knesset, the Yeminites and one Sephardi, but was defeated by the majority.

The religious demands were that the provisions of the bill should apply equally to members of cooperatives, and not only to hired workers. They also sought to restrict the Labour Minister's authority to waive the rules with respect to certain emergency jobs and in other exceptional circumstances, particularly with respect to cultural and entertainment activities.

Mrs. Myerson, who was in fine form when she replied to the debate, expressed astonishment that the religious members should ignore the basic principle providing for fines and imprisonment for work on Sabbath and on the issue of the exceptions. The exceptions envisaged were:

1. The money will be used for the import of machinery, industrial products and other vital goods, the Fund said.

The loan agreement was signed in Brussels by Dr. Joseph Weiz, head of the J.N.F.'s Economic and Finance Department, who carried on the final negotiations. The earlier stages of the negotiations were handled by Dr. H. Greenbaum, head of the Investment Centre.

HOROWITZ TO LONDON
TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Mr. D. Horowitz, Economic Adviser to the Government and Director-General of the Ministry of Finance, is to leave for London on Thursday morning for discussions with the British authorities on Israel's financial situation.

While in London, it is understood that Mr. Horowitz will also have talks with the oil companies regarding future work at the Haifa refineries.

Yakovovitz Sentenced to Die

By Victor Perlestein, POST Reporter

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — The death sentence was imposed on David Yakovovitz by the District Court this morning. After the reading of the verdict finding him guilty of rape and murder, Yakovovitz exclaimed to the three judges, "I did not murder Faktori, and I did not do anything to Naomi. Your conscience will be unclear for the rest of your lives."

When the sentence was proclaimed, Yakovovitz's wife, who until then had been sitting silent and restrained, rose from her seat, sobbing and uttering imprecations and then fell to the ground. She was forcibly removed from the Court as Yakovovitz collapsed on the bench. With his head in his hands he cried quietly. The accused will file an appeal in the Supreme Court.

Year-Long Case

The courtroom drama brought to an end the year-long case which aroused nation-wide interest. Yakovovitz, who was openly dressed in a blue pin-striped suit, and a white shirt open at the collar, listened intently during the two-hour reading of the judgment by the grey-haired "president of the District Court, Dr. Nathan Bar Zakai.

Quite beyond a reasonable doubt was proved by the following testimony: the unwavering testimony of the girl and her identification of the accused, which was accepted by the court; the discovery of the girl's body, which was found on his chest and the evidence on his body, his attempt to leave the scene before being surrounded by a nearby night watchman, and the testimony of other witnesses. There was only one officer, and all testimony attesting to the presence of others, was rejected and overruled, the Court maintained.

such enterprises as cement works where work had to be continuous and even could not be allowed to cool off on week-ends.

She said that of 334 industrial enterprises in the country, 71 employing 10,361 workers were now operating on the Sabbath. Under the new law, most of these would have to observe the day of rest.

Sabbath Recreation
She also defended the clause permitting work for cultural and recreational activities and told the Religious members that without such provisions synagogues might not be permitted to open and close places of worship on the Sabbath.

Mr. D. Z. Pinkas (Orthodox) asked, "What about Luna Park? Should it be allowed to keep open?" The Minister replied: "With respect to Luna Park I think we may come to an agreement. I fail to see its cultural value even on week-days."

The Orthodox members also proposed a mid-week half holiday but did not indicate whether they proposed to reduce the 47-hour week or make the work day longer.

The Communist member, Mr. Shmuel Mikunis, proposed a 48-hour week and Mr. Haiman Rubin of Mapai proposed a 48-hour week. Mr. Mikunis said the Government should not afford a 48-hour week and should demand the Mapai proposal as a "denial of a Jewish proposal."

With respect to the minorities, one Orthodox member, Mr. Eliazur Mazur, proposed that they should observe both the Sabbath and their own day of rest, closing places of worship on Jewish Sabbath and on their own day of rest. Mr. Mazur said that the Government did not propose to learn from Poland or any other country how minorities should be treated, but wished to set an example for other countries.

300m. Franc Income Tax Covers Loan to J.N.F. Higher School Costs
A Belgian loan of 300m. Belgian francs (\$6m.) was granted yesterday to the Jewish National Fund, the Head Office of the Fund announced in Jerusalem. The loan was granted for five years at 4 1/2 per cent interest, and was given by the four largest Belgian banks.

The money will be used for the import of machinery, industrial products and other vital goods, the Fund said. The loan agreement was signed in Brussels by Dr. Joseph Weiz, head of the J.N.F.'s Economic and Finance Department, who carried on the final negotiations. The earlier stages of the negotiations were handled by Dr. H. Greenbaum, head of the Investment Centre.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

French Govt. Defeated On 'Arms Scandal'

PARIS, Tuesday. — M. Rene Pleven's coalition government offered its resignation tonight immediately after it was defeated in the National Assembly on the "arms scandal" affair.

President Auriol tonight refused to accept M. Pleven's resignation, because the Assembly vote indicated M. Pleven received 31 votes short of the required absolute majority.

The Assembly approved by 235 to 203 with 37 abstentions, a Communists motion demanding the trial of M. Jules Moch, Socialist Minister of the Interior, for alleged misconduct in his office as Minister of War two years ago.

'Concealing Evidence'
He is accused by the Communists of having concealed documents relevant to an enquiry into the loss of military secrets sent to Indo-China.

A Communiqué issued by the President suggested that M. Pleven, if he thinks fit, pose the question of confidence.

The Council of Ministers will meet tomorrow morning under the chairmanship of the President to study the request for a vote of confidence and to examine the possibility of declaration of policy on which such a vote might be taken.

M. Pleven offered his resignation after five Socialist ministers had resigned in protest against the anti-Moch vote.

(Reuter, U.P.)

Refugee Demand Finds Support

By Jesse Zel Luria, POST Correspondent

LAKE SUCCESS, Tuesday. — While the main business here is the Security Council discussion on the fate of the North Korea, the Assembly will take up its last important item, Jerusalem and the Arab refugees.

Although the ad hoc committee adopted the main refugee resolution on finances yesterday, it is scheduled to begin tomorrow a debate on the Arab demand for reiteration of the 1948 resolution providing for the repatriation of "refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbors."

This request, which, to the uninformed, seems both equitable and reasonable, will receive considerable support from big and small powers. Mr. Sharetz told U.N. correspondents in his broadcast last night that Israel "has taken back refugees running into five figures. That process has now ended. Israel cannot take back any more, and resettlement in their present abodes is their best hope, he added.

Jerusalem Issue
Every session of the Assembly in recent years has ended with a discussion on Jerusalem. This time the issue is due to come up in the first committee, this afternoon or tomorrow. A final answer to the question at this session along the lines of the Dutch-Swedish resolution is possible but no one is betting on it.

Informed observers say that no proposal will get a two-thirds majority at this session.

Crime Recapitalized
Yakovovitz was in the habit of frequenting the park and attacking isolated couples, the Court said. After striking or scaring off the male escort and assaulting the girl, he generally expected that the matter would be passed over, as the couple would prefer to suppress the affair.

In the present case, however, Yakovovitz had not attacked a romantic couple, but a girl and her half brother, who were sitting opposite each other on the bench. He had not intended to kill Danyel Faktori, the Court held, and when he saw, later, that the girl was badly hurt and disfigured, he was afraid that the matter might be discovered. He therefore obtained a smock for the girl so that she could walk home. Seeing that she was unable to rise, and fearing the consequences, Yakovovitz decided, the Court maintained.

US Charges Chinese Aggression; Truman Calls Defence Meeting

WASHINGTON, Tuesday. — President Truman called an extraordinary meeting of the National Security Council tonight to discuss what high officials here called the "extremely serious" situation in Korea. In Tokyo, General MacArthur held a secret conference tonight with his two top field generals, Lt. Gen. Walton Walker and Maj. Gen. Edward Almond, whom he had summoned from the battle front. The Communist counter-offensive appeared to be slowing today although the withdrawal of U.N. forces continued. At the U.N. Security Council, the U.S. formally charged Communist China with aggression in Korea.

Israel's View

In his nation-wide American broadcast on Monday night, Mr. Sharetz reaffirmed Israel's determination to pursue an independent policy. This does not mean a policy of neutrality in any conflict between East and West.

He said "We shall judge each event as it comes. In Korea we have fully supported U.N. action against aggression. If China is shown to have intervened in the conflict as an open act of aggression, we shall of course, support any U.N. action."

Britain Opposes Manchuria Bombing

LONDON, Tuesday, (U.P.). — Britain is thought to oppose in the U.N. any suggestion that General MacArthur be allowed to bomb Manchuria bases in an attempt to halt the massive Communist offensive in North Korea, authoritative sources said today.

A Whitehall source said that Britain would oppose such action and he believed that the vast majority of U.N. member states would stand with her against any move that might bring a full-scale war with China.

British public opinion is said to be such that it will not tolerate a move which could very clearly be taken by the Chinese as proof of their charge that U.N. armies actually have aggressive designs on China.

OPPOSITION TO PRESS BEVIN ON ARMS SHIPMENTS TO EGYPT

By George Lichtheim, POST Correspondent

LONDON, Tuesday. — The question of British arms sales to Egypt will be raised by the Opposition, and by the rebel Socialist backbenchers in tomorrow's debate, regardless of whether Mr. Bevin includes it in his opening statement.

It is of course impossible for Gaiskell taking turns in discussing the political and financial aspects with the Egyptian Foreign Minister who heads the Egyptian delegation to the Egyptian Council and can be expected to make the most of his opportunity to exert pressure on two fronts. Mr. Bevin will have the benefit of Sir Ralph Stevenson's advice who arrives here from Cairo tomorrow, and the Egyptian are due to be reinforced by their foremost British expert, Sir Frederick Leith Ross, director of the National Bank of Egypt.

It is now confirmed that they will propose a permanent settlement of the sterling balances problem. Since last September's interim agreement took nine months to negotiate, the chances of arriving at a final settlement during the delegation's stay in London are not exactly bright.

Salah Denies Egypt Ultimatum to U.K.

LONDON, Tuesday (U.P.). — The Egyptian foreign minister, Salah el-Din, said today that he hoped to persuade Britain to lift the ban on the shipment of Centurion tanks to Egypt.

Salah el-Din arrived this afternoon on the Queen Elizabeth from New York for his talks with Mr. Bevin on the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty, and for talks with Mr. Gaiskell, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the release of Egypt's sterling balances in London.

Asked if the request for the withdrawal of British troops was an ultimatum, he said: "If you are negotiating, then you cannot describe it as an ultimatum."

From Cairo, AFP reports that a demonstration of several thousand was prevented this evening from approaching too close to the British Embassy there.

Austin Claims Direct Attack On U.N. from Manchuria

LAKE SUCCESS, Tuesday. — Their supply bases and reinforcement depots were protected by the Manchurian frontier — a frontier which the U.N. forces have respected despite the serious disabilities which this practice has laid upon their operations.

M. Jacob Malik, U.S.S.R., delayed the American delegate's speech for over an hour while a capacity crowd listened tensely to his attempt to get the Council to give the floor to the Chinese delegate so that he could first present charges that the U.S. is guilty of aggression against Formosa.

The Council voted by eight to one against the Soviet move. India and Yugoslavia abstained.

M. Malik then declared that the Council was hostile to Republican China and would not be capable of fair discussion of the Chinese charges.

Attack on U.N.

In delivering his charges against the "Peking regime," Mr. Austin alleged that they persistently strengthened the hand of the North Korean Communists by moral encouragement and military aid. He added, "These things were done covertly."

"Now the Peking regime openly sends its own fighting units in large numbers across the border from Manchuria to join battle with the U.N. These forces immediately attacked the U.N. forces. They were organized, equipped and supplied as fighting units."

This is a step which the American government has hitherto refrained from taking on the grounds that to charge any nation with aggression might set in action an extremely serious chain of events — since once the aggressor is labelled as such there is strong pressure to act against him.

The Chinese Communists have been in North Korea for over a month. During that time the U.S. government has refrained from making statements before the U.N. — or even in informal statements to the press — from branding them as aggressors. The charge is regarded by the American government as having formal legalistic meaning, like charging an individual with assault.

Nehru Invited To Pakistan
NEW DELHI, Tuesday (Reuter). — The Indian Prime Minister, Shri Nehru, told parliament today that he had been invited by the Pakistan Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan, to visit Karachi.

He said he would avail himself of the invitation as soon as circumstances permit.

Shri Nehru said this after laying on the table of the House a copy of the correspondence between the two prime ministers on a joint "no war" declaration proposed by Shri Nehru in December last year.

Australia Ready For Pacific Pact

CANBERRA, Tuesday (AP). — The External Affairs Minister, Mr. Percy Spender, told members of the House of Representatives today that following his recent talks with U.S. officials, he is not without hope that it may soon be possible to embody suggestions for a Pacific pact into formal machinery.

Mr. Spender said, "There is no doubt that the war-hardened American nation would immediately and effectively come to our aid in the event of aggression against Australia. But Australia is not concerned with a one-way traffic in obligations."

ORANGERS ATTACK POLICE
HARRISMITH, Orange Free State, Tuesday (Reuter). — Thirteen Africans were killed by police last night in an affray in the native reserve here. Two policemen were killed.

The trouble arose when police came to serve subpoenas on four Africans to give evidence at an inquiry into a government order for weeding out inferior African-owned cattle to preserve grazing.

MacArthur Faces 'Entirely New War'

TOKYO, Tuesday (Reuter). — General MacArthur said today that the intervention of 200,000 Chinese Communist troops in Korea meant that a solution to "this entirely new war" must be found "within the Council of the United Nations."

Gen. MacArthur said that his offensive launched four days ago forestalled a surprise attack which the Chinese Communists had been surreptitiously building up to take advantage of frozen rivers and roads.

He said this had forced on the Communists a premature engagement.

The situation, he declared, posed issues beyond the authority of the United Nations military command — issues which must find their solution within the councils of the U.N. and the chancelleries of the world.

Gen. MacArthur's declaration on the issue now set before the U.N. followed unconfirmed rumours in Tokyo that he might ask the U.N. for permission to bomb Manchurian troop concentration areas.

No Quick Finish
The declaration followed today's personal communique in which Gen. MacArthur admitted that his hopes of bringing the Korean war to a quick end had been shattered by the intervention of over 200,000 Chinese Communist troops now arrayed against the U.N. battalions.

Heavy reinforcements of Chinese soldiers were also contained in Manchuria "within the privileged sanctuary north of the international boundary" — and were constantly moving forward, he added.

"Consequently we face an entirely new war," MacArthur said in a personal communique.

Threat Deepens Round Pyongyang
TOKYO, Tuesday (Reuter). — The Communist threat to the U.N. supply lines from Pyongyang to the Chongchon River deepened tonight. One, and possibly two, Communist reinforcements were reported already driving along the Taedong River near Pukchang, 80 kilometres northeast of Pyongyang.

Two American divisions — the 2nd and the 25th — were driven back 16 kms. in the central U.N. lines. Americans were reported pulling back in the northeast sector of Chongchon, while rear-guards fought desperate delaying actions.

On the right flank, determined efforts are being made to stabilize the area of Pukchang which is south of Tokchon where Communist hordes poured through when the South Korean Second Corps collapsed and endangered the whole of the U.N. battle line.



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General Federation of Jewish Labour in Israel

Social workers from abroad are cordially invited to attend a meeting held by the Organization of Social Workers in Israel on Thursday, November 30, 1950, at 5 p.m. at the offices of Tiyyur v'Tiyyul, Vaad Hapalei Bldg., 115 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv.

Social & Personal

M. J. E. S. Dubois, Belgian Minister to Israel, and **Mme. Dubois**, and **Jr. M. P. van Karnebeek**, Dutch Minister to Israel, and **Mrs. Karnebeek**, were the luncheon guests of President and Mrs. Weizmann yesterday in Rehovot.

Sir Thomas Rapp, K.B.E., C.M.G., head of the British Middle East Office in Cairo, is expected to arrive tonight on a short visit to Israel. During his stay he will be guest of the British Minister and Lady Heim.

Mr. R. Reeves and **Mr. F. E. Mann**, of the British Colonial Office, arrived in the s.s. Palestine yesterday. They will act as a trade commission in Haifa for several months.

M. Gustave Jean Rahil arrived in the s.s. Artze yesterday to take up his post as French Vice-Consul in Haifa. He is accompanied by his wife.

Dr. A. Granot, Chairman of the Jewish National Fund's Board of Directors, is to leave soon for the U.S.

Mrs. Rebecca Shulman, Chairman of the Hospital Building Fund Campaign, and Vice-Chairman of the Hadasah Medical Organization Committee of H.W.Z.O.A. has arrived in Israel.

A meeting dedicated to the memory of Shlomo Maimon, on the 15th anniversary of his death, will be held under the auspices of the Hebrew University, at 8.15 this evening at Terra Sancta, Room 28a, Jerusalem. The speakers will be Prof. S. H. Bergmann and Dr. N. Rotenstreich.

Kol Israel's Brain Trust, "Critics and Critics" will be broadcast (in Hebrew) tonight from 9 to 9.30. The participants will be Mr. G. Agron, Prof. S. Sambarisky and Mr. Yehuda Yairi. The moderator will be Mr. M. Etkolsky.

Mr. Max Nureck, Adviser on Administration to the Ministry of Finance, and **Dr. Michael Handel**, head of the Higher Education Department of the Ministry of Education, will participate in a symposium "The Composition of the Civil Service and Its Efficiency" at 8.15 tomorrow evening at Terra Sancta College in Jerusalem. The symposium is sponsored by the Israel Political Science Association.

An exhibition of paintings by **Colm Billa** will be opened at 5.30 p.m. on Saturday at the Goldmann & Neufeld Art Gallery, Rehov Balfour, Haifa.

The Annual General Meeting of the Manufacturers' Association in Haifa will take place at 4 p.m. tomorrow at the Megiddo Hotel, Haifa.

Lance Dossor, soloist of the current L.P.O. subscription concert, will give his farewell piano recital in Tel Aviv at the Ohel Shem Hall on Saturday December 2.

The new "Bar 51," 51 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, was opened yesterday. (Advt.)

Ryback Exhibition At Tel Aviv Museum

A memorial exhibition of the art of **Isaac Ryback** is to open at the Tel Aviv Museum today.

The exhibition, including paintings, etchings and ceramics, was originally intended for New York. Mr. Ryback's widow, however, decided that, since her husband was essentially an interpreter of Jewish life, a "visionary of the ghetto," in the words of Waldman Georges, the proper place for the exhibition was Israel.

Mr. Ryback, born in Ukraine, studied art in Kiev and Moscow before moving to Berlin where his abstract experiments created great interest. He returned to Soviet Russia in 1925 to work on the deck of the Moscow Theatre, and after travelling and sketching throughout the country he went to Paris in 1928.

He had by that time given up cubism and expressionism, and entered the phase of his realistic style. His work revealed a beauty and strength which made him one of the most vital artists working in Europe.

The exhibition opening today promises to be one of the major art events in Israel this winter.

The Hebrew National OPERA
TEL AVIV: HANINAH
Tuesday, Dec. 5, 8.30 p.m.
EDISON: THE DOLL IN THE PINK
(3 & 4.30 p.m.)
ORION: The Cornish Fair
SERENADE: Plaintive (4.30 & 8.30 p.m.)
STUDIO: Edward My Son
EDISON: Chain Lightning

At the Cinema

MURDER has been committed; the Negro suspect has been arrested and the mob waits outside the jail for the lynching. Then "Intruder in the Dust" (Amphitheatre, Haifa), adapted from Faulkner's novel, depicts the Negro, sensitively played by Juan Hernandez, the grandson of a slave who has learned equality through his ownership of property, comforts himself with dignified contempt towards his captors.

They, too, are finely etched, each face in the crowd distinct in character and reaction, their bloodlust restrained by garbled memories of childhood, an unnamed woman guards the jail more safely than a sheriff's deputy. "Intruder in the Dust" is directed with the utmost simplicity; its implications are grimmer than its facts.

Accountant on Spree
"D.O.A." (Armon) is a thriller with an original theme. It moves quickly and is filled with the unexpected. An accountant, bent only on amorous adventure in San Francisco, discovers that he has been poisoned. With only a day or two to live, he finds that he is the victim of the conscience of men with whom he has carried out a business transaction. In line with prevailing fashion, the thriller has a sex angle, and here lies its only weakness. Otherwise the film, in which Edmond O'Brien and Pamela Britton star (the more than she), can be recommended.



Where to Go

JERUSALEM
8.1: 2-6: Newly Acquired Exhibitions: Water Colours, Oils by Mrs. Israel Aronson, Sadra's Art Gallery, 341 Jaffa Road.
8.1: 2-6: Bazaar: Exhibition of Holistic Art, London. Also: Selected Paintings and Sculptures from Museum's collection. Exhibit of the Month: Holistic Art, London. Also: Selected Paintings and Sculptures from Museum's collection. Exhibit of the Month: Holistic Art, London. Also: Selected Paintings and Sculptures from Museum's collection.

TEL AVIV
10-4: Ryback Memorial Exhibition: Tel Aviv Museum.
12-2: 3-6: "Crown of David" by Yehuda Yairi, Yehuda Yairi's Art Gallery, Rehov Balfour, Haifa.
8.30 p.m.: "Revolution" Chamber Theatre, Megiddo Hall.

WIRELESS PROGRAMMES

TEL AVIV: 42.2, 23.3 & 22.2 M.; JERUSALEM: 407 M.; HAIFA: 340 M.
News: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Arabic: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. French: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. English: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. German: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Italian: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Spanish: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Portuguese: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Russian: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Polish: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Czech: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Slovak: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Hungarian: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Romanian: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Bulgarian: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Greek: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Turkish: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Persian: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Urdu: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Hindi: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Bengali: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Marathi: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Gujarati: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Kannada: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Malayalam: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Tamil: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Telugu: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Sinhala: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Pali: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Sanskrit: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Urdu: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Hindi: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Bengali: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Marathi: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Gujarati: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Kannada: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Malayalam: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Tamil: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Telugu: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Sinhala: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Pali: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Sanskrit: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Urdu: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Hindi: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Bengali: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Marathi: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Gujarati: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Kannada: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Malayalam: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Tamil: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Telugu: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Sinhala: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Pali: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Sanskrit: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Urdu: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Hindi: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Bengali: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Marathi: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Gujarati: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Kannada: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Malayalam: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Tamil: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Telugu: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Sinhala: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Pali: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Sanskrit: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Urdu: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Hindi: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Bengali: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Marathi: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Gujarati: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Kannada: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Malayalam: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Tamil: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Telugu: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Sinhala: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Pali: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Sanskrit: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Urdu: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Hindi: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Bengali: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Marathi: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Gujarati: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Kannada: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Malayalam: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Tamil: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Telugu: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Sinhala: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Pali: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Sanskrit: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Urdu: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Hindi: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Bengali: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Marathi: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Gujarati: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Kannada: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Malayalam: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Tamil: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Telugu: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Sinhala: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Pali: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Sanskrit: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Urdu: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Hindi: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Bengali: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Marathi: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Gujarati: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Kannada: 7.30 a.m., 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p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Tamil: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Telugu: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Sinhala: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Pali: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Sanskrit: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Urdu: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Hindi: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Bengali: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Marathi: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Gujarati: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Kannada: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Malayalam: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Tamil: 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. 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Wednesday, November 29, 1956

Kislev 29, 5711, Sfar 19, 5758

It took nine months for the Jerusalem commission of enquiry into city transport to produce its report. The KEY-MONEY part of a commission which began to survive the building lag in Haifa last December only published its findings the other day. They deserve serious study: the problem is not confined to Haifa, and it has been tackled there with a boldness and realism of approach which others might adopt in similar case. There is a refreshing candour, and some force, in the standpoint of the report, summarized in these columns yesterday, that key-money, although stigmatized as criminal, may be an economic necessity in present circumstances. The question of key-money was debated this week in the Knesset, and there will be more thorough discussions in committee.

Immediately, our concern is with the origin of the inordinate delays in the appearance of public reports, and it is not far to seek. Among many shortages, we suffer from a paucity of high-powered men of affairs. The same small group of key-personalities is pressed into service for every important investigation and every major office. Not necessarily ambitious, but public-spirited to a fault, this group figures on every sizable civic body, on committees, in local authorities, and in the Knesset. The secretary is not to be envied who endeavours to assemble members dispersed and distracted over half a dozen simultaneous duties of attendance.

In agreeing to serve too many causes at once, these servants of the community often end by serving none with the single-minded interest and attention that each separately merits. Now, if ever, urban management calls for the undivided concentration of the Mayor and Councilors. Generally, the risk is too grave of impeding administration just when the administrative machine, both at the centre and on the periphery, demands unbroken and vigilant supervision. This is not the moment to permit the recurring dislocation of municipal and departmental work which numerous assignments mean. But committees there must sometimes be; and it ought not to be impossible to recruit their personnel and guide their discussions that the end-product is not too late or too feeble for the dynamics of a State that cannot afford procrastination.

MILO IN DANGER

CATANIA, Tuesday (UP). — Mount Etna burst its 38th crater today and sent a new stream of molten lava pouring towards the town of Milo. This is the fourth day of the eruption of Europe's highest volcano.

The new stream, 30 metres high, flowed to within three kilometres of Milo.

The authorities have mobilized all available draft animals for the evacuation of Milo's 1,500 inhabitants should the danger increase.

U.S. JUSTICE ATTENDS SUPREME COURT



Chief Justice William Clark of the Allied High Commission Courts in Germany, who is visiting Israel as a guest of Justice M. Smoira, President of the Supreme Court, sat with all seven members of the Court on Monday. Left to right: Justices Cheshin, Olshan, Asaf, Clark, Smoira, Dunkelblum, Silberg and Agranat.

Israel's Credit Improved in U.K.

By George Lichtheim, POST Correspondent

LONDON, November — BOTH Egypt and Israel are now in the throes of their annual struggle with the British Treasury for the release of blocked sterling balances. The Anglo-Egyptian talks are due to start this week, with the Egyptian Foreign Minister present to lend extra spice to the occasion. Israel's delegation, to be led as on previous occasions by Mr. David Horowitz, is due to arrive here in early December.

The two sets of negotiations will therefore proceed almost concurrently. There, of course, the resemblance ends. The Israel delegates have no military treaty to denounce, no ports and canals to be denied to British occupying forces, or a hinterland, comparable to the Sudan, to bargain over. This places them automatically in a position where they cannot hope to attract much of the limelight. On the other hand, the fact that they are coming strictly for business purposes may count in their favour when they meet the Treasury experts. These hardened sceptics have, over the past year or so, become increasingly amenable to arguments put forward by Israel. The fact that Israel's blocked balances have now been run down pretty near the point of exhaustion, with a little to quarrel over, any prolonged dispute would be largely a waste of energy.

Treasury's Doubts

A not inconsiderable share of the credit for this steady improvement in Anglo-Israel relations on the financial level must go to Dr. F. Shinnar, an experienced business consultant who has just completed a year's stay as Economic Counsellor to the Israel Legation here. A veteran of many difficult business negotiations in pre-Hitler Germany, Dr. Shinnar feels that London has proved a tough but worth-while assignment. A year ago, neither the Treasury nor the City quite knew what to make of the new State, nor how its representatives would react when confronted with facts and figures. Last autumn's struggle over the partial un-

blocking of Israel's sterling balances was still overshadowed by the liquidation of the Mandatory regime — taking the term both in its traditional and in its new-fangled political meaning. "Compensation" was the watch-word, and the atmosphere was anything but cordial. Today these memories have disappeared, and Israel's financial problems are being treated strictly on their merits. If the Treasury is still reluctant to sanction large-scale credits to finance Israel's imports it is certainly not from animosity, but simply because there are so many other claimants. As for the sterling balances, the fact that once they are used up, Israel will have to pay for British goods in dollars or other hard currencies, is fully appreciated. That Israel will somehow acquire the dollars is taken for granted.

Common Sense Attitude

The remarkable speed with which this readjustment has been effected is partly due, Dr. Shinnar believes, to the ingrained habit of the British to try and make the best of things as they are. This empirical cast of mind, it is true, has sometimes proved disconcerting to Israel representatives who have tried to introduce emotion into their arguments. On these occasions it has been brought home to them that while Israel enjoys genuine respect, and even admiration, for the way it is tackling its colossal immigration problem, such sentiments cannot be allowed to interfere with money matters.

Dr. Shinnar himself has not made the mistake of mixing business with sentiment, believing as firmly as any banker that they should be kept apart. It is a noteworthy fact that in all the negotiations no mention has been made of Israel's immigration policy. The principle of unlimited entry is taken for granted, and considering the difficulties it has caused, there has been remarkably little tendency to doubt that economic and financial stability will somehow be achieved. All things considered, Israel's credit here is by

no means bad. But difficulties are bound to come when the remaining sterling balances are used up — a process which at the present rate cannot drag out for much longer than a year. The precise amount is still treated as confidential, but inspired guesses which put the balances at something between £20 and £25 m. are probably not far wrong, and since this includes some currency reserves, any further drain at last year's rate of about 12 million, plus about two million for capital and gift transfers, must soon bring the bottom of the barrel in sight. What will happen thereafter depends on Israel's ability to finance the £ 12 m. or so of annual imports from Britain which are at present covered by citrus sales and sterling balances. Since citrus exports cannot be greatly increased, the difference will have to come from Israel's dollar earnings, or to be exact, from dollar loans obtained in the United States.

From the British viewpoint, Israel is therefore a potential hard currency market capable of considerable expansion. The Treasury is quite aware of this fact, but the only considerable credit hitherto obtained by Israel in Britain has come from a business concern. How to secure a share of Israel's growing market for British exports, at a time when Britain cannot afford to extend large development loans, will continue to remain the problem.

300 Gun Barrage

The magnificent forward drive of the Australians, achieved by ceaseless bitter fighting, had swung the whole battle in our favour. At 1 a.m. on Nov. 2 "Supercharge" began. Under a barrage of 300 guns the British brigade attached to the New Zealand Division broke through the defended zone, and the 9th British Armoured Brigade drove on ahead. They found, however, that a new line of defence strong in anti-tank weapons was facing them along the Rahman track. In a long engagement the brigade suffered severely, but the corridor behind was held open, and the 1st British Armoured Division moved forward through it. Then came the last clash of armour in the battle. All

Winston Churchill's War Memoirs

EIGHTH ARMY ROUTS ROMMEL

MONTGOMERY now made his plans and dispositions for the decisive breakthrough (Operation "Supercharge"). He took out of the line the 2nd New Zealand and the 1st British Armoured Divisions, the latter being in special need of reorganization after its notable share in the repulse of the German armour at Kidney Ridge. The British 7th Armoured and 51st Divisions and a brigade of the 44th were brought together and the whole welded into a new reserve. The breakthrough was to be led by the 2nd New Zealand Division, the 51st and 152nd British Infantry Brigades, and the 9th British Armoured Brigade. Meanwhile, in Alexander's words, "On the night of Oct. 28 and again on Oct. 30 the Austrians attacked northwards towards the coast, succeeding finally in isolating in the pocket three of the four (German) battalions remaining there. The enemy appear to have been firmly convinced that we intended to strike up the road and railway, and he reacted to our thrust most vigorously. He moved up his 21st Armoured Division from its position west of our salient, added to it his 90th Light Division, which was guarding the northern flank of the salient, and put in both in furious attacks to relieve his encircled troops. Into the position vacated by the 21st Armoured Division he put the Trieste Division, his last uncommitted reserve formation."

Hitler intervenes. An order came from Hitler forbidding any retreat, but the issue was no longer in German hands. Only one more hole had to be punched. Very early on Nov. 4, five miles south of Tel el Agagar, the 5th Indian Brigade launched a quickly mounted attack which was completely successful. The battle was now won, and the way was finally cleared for our armour to pursue across the open desert.

Prime Minister to Gen. Alexander. 4 Nov. '42. I send you my heartfelt congratulations on the splendid feat of arms achieved by the Eighth Army under the command of your brilliant lieutenant, Montgomery, in the Battle of Egypt. Although the fruits may take some days or even weeks to gather it is evident that an event of the first magnitude has occurred which will play its part in the whole future course of the World War.

If the reasonable hopes of your telegram (announcing the breakthrough) are maintained, and wholesale captures of the enemy and a general retreat are apparent, I propose to ring the bells all over Britain for the first time this war. Try to give me the moment to do this in the next few days. At least 20,000 prisoners would be necessary.

Rommel was now in full retreat, but there was transport and petrol for only a part of his force, and the Germans gave themselves priority in vehicles. Many thousands of men from six Italian divisions were left stranded in the desert, with little food or water, and no future but to be rounded up into prison camps. The battlefield was strewn with masses of destroyed or useless tanks, guns and vehicles. The German Air Force had given up the hopeless task of combating our superior Air, which now operated almost unhindered, attacking with all its resources the great columns of men and vehicles struggling westward. Rommel has himself paid notable tribute to the great part played by the Royal Air Force. His army had been decisively beaten; his lieutenant, Gen. von Thoma, was in our hands, with nine Italian generals.

There seemed good hopes of turning the enemy's disaster into annihilation. The New Zealand Division was directed on Fuka, but when they reached it on Nov. 5 the enemy had already passed. There was still a chance that they might be cut off at Mer-sah Matruh, whether the 1st and 7th British Armoured Divisions had been directed. By nightfall on the 6th they were nearing their objective.

Yours faithfully, M. SHAVITT

Tel Aviv, November 10.

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More Bach. In commemoration of the bicentenary of his death, four of Johann Sebastian Bach's major works were performed at a Beth Harofeh concert in Haifa on Saturday. Even for those who delight in Bach the programme was too bombastic. The Double Concerto for violin, oboe and strings in C minor had Mrs. Alice Furman and Mr. Thorner as soloists. Mrs. Vincenzo Kraus gave a powerful imaginative rendering of the concerto for Piano and Strings in D minor. In the Concerto for violin and strings in E major Mrs. Furman gave a wonderful performance; the adagio was played with dream-like beauty. G.W.B.

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while the enemy were still trying to escape from the closing trap. But then rain came and forward petrol was scarce. Throughout the 7th our pursuit was halted. The 24-hour respite prevented complete encirclement. Nevertheless four German divisions and eight Italian divisions had ceased to exist as fighting formations. Thirty thousand prisoners were taken, with enormous masses of material of all kinds. The account of this rout may end with an extract from Gen. Alexander's telegram of Nov. 9. This great battle can be divided into four stages: The grouping and concentration of our forces for battle and deception methods employed, which gained for us surprise, that battle-winning factor. The break-in attack — that great concentration of force of all arms which punched a hole deep into his defences, and by its disruption created artificial flanks which gave us further opportunities for exploitation. The trust now here, now there, which drew off his forces and made him use up his reserves in stopping holes and in repeated counter-attacks. The final thrust, which disrupted his last remaining line of defence and broke a way through — through which poured our armoured and mobile formations.

Victory of Might

Of course everything was on a far smaller scale than in France and Flanders. We lost more than 15,000 at Alamain in 32 days and nearly 80,000 on the first day of the Somme. On the other hand, the fire-power of the defensive had fearfully increased since the previous war, and in those days it was always considered that a concentration of two or three to one was required, not only in artillery, but men, to pierce and break a carefully fortified line. We had nothing like this superiority at Alamain. The enemy's front consisted not only of successive lines of strong-points and machine-gun posts, but of a whole deep area of such a defensive system. And in front of all there lay the tremendous shield of minefields of a quality and density never known before. For these reasons the Battle of Alamain will ever make a glorious page in British military annals.

Break by Force

The Battle of Alamain differed from all previous fighting in the Desert. The front was limited, heavily fortified, and held in strength. There was no flank to turn. A breakthrough must be made by whoever was the stronger and wished to take the offensive. In this way we are led back to the battles of the First World War on the Western Front.

We see repeated here in Egypt the same kind of trial of strength as was presented at Cambrai at the end of 1917, and in many of the battles of 1918, namely, short and good communications for the assaults, the use of artillery in its heaviest concentration, the "drumfire barrage" and the forward rush of tanks.

In all this Gen. Montgomery and his chief, Alexander, were

deeply versed by experience, study and thought. Montgomery was a great strategist. He believed, as Bernard Shaw said of Napoleon, that "cannons kill men." Always we shall see him trying to bring three or four hundred guns into action under one concerted command, instead of the skirmishing of batteries which was the inevitable accompaniment of swarms of armour in wide desert spaces.

There is another reason why it will survive. It marked in fact the turning of the "Hinge of Fate." It may almost be said, "Before Alamain we never had a victory. After Alamain we never had a defeat."

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3. Slow up before making a turn.
4. Avoid stones and other obstacles.
5. Drive carefully on bad roads.
6. Keep your tyres clear of oil and fuel.
7. See to it that your tyres fit exactly into their front-wheel frames.
8. See to the exact workings of the brakes.
9. Remove gravel from the tyre face.
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MUSICAL DIARY

A MEMORIAL meeting for Sidney Seal was held by the Musicians' Association at the Bet Hahalutzot on Saturday afternoon. After six addresses, opened by Mr. Arich Abileah, who afterwards summed up, Daniel Hofmekler played a Bach-suite for solo cello.

Naomi Zuri followed with Handel's Affanni del penaler. She gave a lovely performance of Benedetto Marcello's Quella fiamma; two of the Biblical Songs by Drorak, op. 99 (devoted to the memory of Gounod and Tchaikovsky) were a very apt choice, as were the two closing songs by Schubert with a fine accompaniment by G. Jarecki at the piano. Most impressive was Brahms' second sonata for cello and piano, op. 99, as rendered by D. Hofmekler and G. Jarecki; it sometimes sounded rather like a sonata for piano with cello obbligato.

Two Pianos

Navit presented the same night "Mother and Daughter" Piano Duo: Rebecca Burstein-Arber and May Orion-Arber in an uncommonly attractive programme at the Y.M.C.A. Mozart's Sonata in D major was the curtain raiser, followed by Chopin's Rondo op. 75, both given in faultless team-work. But the climax came with Liszt's Concerto Pathetique in E minor for Two Pianos. Rebecca Burstein-Arber from the start commanded the very greatest attention. She is an artist of an international standing with grandeur and a delicate touch. The second part of the programme was no less attractive: Karel Salomon's Suite on Greek Themes (written originally for

orchestra) is an enchanting piece, conveying the pher of Homer's poetry, the grace of dancers from painting in a fresco. Mother and daughter excelled in Milhaud's inspired "Les Songs" (Scherzo; Valse; Polka), chattering the cascades in a capricious way, whilst Alberto Raposo, Espinola made a stirring cello FRANGO

In Tel Aviv

THE programme of the first subscription concert of the Chamber Orchestra under the direction of Michael Taube at the Ohel Hall on Thursday did not offer full aesthetic satisfaction. Although Handel, Mozart and Bach usually prove to be an attractive and stylistically justified trinity, the rendering of two choir excerpts from Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion" was as courageous as the entrance may be — proved to be too ambitious a task for the choir as well as for the instrumentalists. On the other hand, Handel's Concerto Grosso No. 10 in D major was well executed, and the interpretation of Mozart's wonderful Divertimento in D minor (Koechel No. 334) was not without grace. In addition, Pinhas Gorin sang with his cultivated voice Paul Ben-Haim's noble, Psalm 23, and recitative and aria from Bach's Cantata No. 82.

A word should be said about the arrangements on the stage. The benches for the chorus and some chairs with broken backs represented the most primitive seating accommodation ever seen on a concert platform.

Dosser. The recital of the pianist, Lance Dosser, at the Ohel Shem Hall last Saturday, was

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